

**DRY GOODS**  
**At Cost for 30 Days!**

**MORSE & BROTHER**  
Offer their Entire Stock of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
**HATS, CAPS,**  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING,**  
**Yankee Notions,**  
**MILL VERY GOODS,**  
**RIBBONS,**  
**DRUGGETS,**  
**RUGGETS.**

**MATTS, RUGS,  
OIL CLOTHS, &C.,  
AT GENUINE NEW YORK COST!**

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**THIS GREAT SALE**  
TO COMMENCE THIS DAY,  
**January 24, 1860,**  
AND CONTINUE  
**For Thirty Days Only!**

**WE HAVE OVER**  
**\$100,000**  
worth of Merchandise (which we wish to convert into  
**READY CASH!**  
and now throw open our doors to the public, and invite  
every one wishing to save money in purchasing, to avail  
themselves of this great opportunity to purchase goods  
**FROM OUR IMMENSE STOCK**  
at cheap as we buy them.

**This Cost Sale is No Humbug.**

**WE DO AS WE ADVERTISE!**

Please call and see for yourselves, to your entire sat-  
isfaction.

**MORSE & BROTHER,**  
Exchange Block, opposite Elk Mill, west Milwaukee st.  
S. E. MORSE,  
(Janzelwauff) S. H. MORSE.

**THE GOOD TIME HAS COME!**  
A LL who wish to avail themselves of the benefits

As the season, will bear in mind the large stock of  
 SILKS—black and fancy.  
 MERINOS—plain, figured and plaid.  
 PARAMETTES—all colors and shades.  
 DE LAINES—all prices and styles.  
 MOHAIRS—all qualities and kinds.  
 PRINTS—all figures and brands.  
 SHEETINGS—all widths and brands  
 CASSIMERES—all wools.  
 SATINETTS—all wool and cotton.  
 SUSPENDERS—all elasticity.  
 GOODS—of all kinds, descriptions and qualities look-  
 ed for in the

**Dry Goods Trade!**

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We would also call your particular attention to our  
 stock of

**CARPETS:**

of all prices from 2s to \$2 per yard

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**TO THE NEWLY MARRIED AND**

**Those of Experience**

in house-keeping, we would ask a careful examination  
of our unparalleled stock of

**Crockery and Glass Ware!**

an article that is unsurpassed in all the true merits  
pertaining to goods of this class.

Now on hand a large stock of

**Ladies' and Children's Shoes**

From an Infant's Buck to a Lady's Gaiter

Our goods are purchased from manufacturers and imported by careful examination and all

**WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED!**

We extend to all a cordial invitation to come and examine our stock,  
north-dawit

**DENNETT & BOSTWICK.**

**WARE RECEIVED!** Fully of all the late styles at  
north-dawit

**JUST received a large stock of Boots and Chain**

**L**AN SUWAT, at BENNETT & BOSTWICK'S.  
**A**LL the best fruit—ten yards for one dollar at  
 BENNETT & BOSTWICK'S.

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**Wholesale Paper Warehouse,**  
**HANFORD, BLACKIAR & CO.,**  
 PAPER DEALERS, No. 1 Wisconsin street, Luling-  
 ton's Block, east end Spring and East Bridges.

**MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

**D**EPT constantly on hand Book, News, Cover, and a  
 general variety of related paper.

**Also, Dandy Violins, Clarinets, Saxons, Bagels, Corns, and**  
 general supply of Cat and Fished plain paper. Bond  
 Paper, Map, Folio and Fancy Glazed. Cards, Card  
 Boards, etc.

**No Paper made to order on short notice.**

**HANFORD, BLACKIAR & CO.,** 2nd flr.  
 Milwaukee, February 1890.

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**RAGS! RAGS!**

**I** WILL pay the highest market price, in cash or  
 trade, for any quantity of Rags, delivered at my  
 store, West Milwaukee street, just below the H. K. H. B.  
 Co. building.

**J. W. O. EMMING,**  
 Jacksonville, January 13th, 1890.



**The Daily Gazette.**  
City of Janesville.  
Saturday Evening, March 24, 1860.  
**Official Paper of the City.**  
Republican Presidential Electors.  
AT LARGE:  
WALTER D. MCINDOE, of Madison;  
BRADFORD MCINDOE, of Winnebago.  
FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
W. W. Vaughn, of Racine.  
SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
J. Allen Barber, of Grant.  
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
H. Lindeman, of Jefferson.  
FOR CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:  
**A. SCOTT SLOAN,**  
Of Beaver Dam.

Another step of the pro-slavery power—Judge Drummond, at Chicago, in the case of the Ottawa Rescuers recently tried there, in charging the jury that it was entirely immaterial whether the process was legal or not, under which the person was seized, or under which the person was returned. It was enough, he said, if the papers were thoroughly legal and regular. This step, it will be noticed, makes even a fugitive slave law unnecessary, except simply to prescribe penalties. It is only necessary, that a man claiming to be an owner of a colored man, shall lay his hands on the man, and the service of the people, to release which make all liable to pains and penalties. So we go—Free Democrat.

That is nothing, when compared with the position taken by Judge Miller a few years since, in reference to the immunity from examination of process issued out of his court. Some person had been arrested by the deputy marshal in this city upon a *captus* issued out of his court. Judge Priehard, of our county court, issued a *habeas corpus* to inquire into the cause of the imprisonment. On examination he held that the process was void on its face, and discharged them. In a few days the district court met at Madison, and as we were informed at the time, at the opening of the court Judge Miller took occasion to announce from the bench that no state court or judge had any power to discharge a man from imprisonment who was in custody of the marshal by virtue of process issued out of that court, even though the process was absolutely void on its face. That the judge and all persons acting in the matter were liable to be indicted for a rescue; and if indicted, the *habeas corpus* and proceedings under it would be no defence; on the contrary it would establish their guilt, and instead of being any mitigation, would rather be an aggravation of the offence. So we have gone.

A WORD TO THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN.—Henry Ward Beecher has an article in the last Independent, which contains some ideas especially applicable to this state at the present time. We extract them, as follows:

"Another ten years like the last ten, and our courts will have silently revolutionized our constitution. Judicial construction is purging our law of liberty, and putting an iron rod into the hands of our constitution, with which to crush that very sanctity of human right for whose protection it was ordained. The supreme court of the United States is an enemy to liberty, and the friend of bondage. And, like a great heart, it is sending out despotic blood through every artery of the government. Our civil liberties are in danger. Our rights are in peril. It may be overcome. If deflected, it will, by-and-by, demand a hundred fold exertion, or else defy all effort. The slave trade is opened, and volcanic Africa again streams lava upon our shores. The court is preparing the way, step by step, for the supremacy of slavery in every part of this continent."

MARYLAND RESOLUTIONS.—The following is a synopsis of the resolutions adopted by the Maryland democratic state convention omitted in our telegraph report yesterday:

1st. The people of Maryland, as a frontier southern state, are most vitally interested in the protection of slave property and the faithful observance of all guarantees of the federal constitution, denouncing as wicked, the treasonable attempts by the northern people to regulate or invade, by discussion, agitation or otherwise the domestic institutions of any states or territory.

2d. That we pledge ourselves to unite with our southern brethren in asserting and maintaining our constitutional rights at every hazard and to the last extremity.

3d. That we do faithfully adhere to the political principles of the national convention of 1856, as the true democratic creed.

4th. That we stand upon the policy of nonintervention by congress with the institution of slavery in the territories as approved by the convention of 1856, and that we declare it to be our opinion that neither congress nor the people of a territory, organized or unorganized, directly or indirectly, can interfere with the institution of slavery or the rights of holding slaves; we hereby declare that such right is more properly referable to judicial instruction, and that the supreme court, upon such questions, is final and binding upon each member of the democratic party, and will more certainly conduce to public peace than any other form of legislative intervention.

5th. That perfect freedom of opinion on all questions ought to be enjoyed by every member of that party, and all differences to be tolerated until the democratic convention, or supreme court, or the states shall settle the issue, when it becomes the imperative duty to yield unqualified adhesion.

6th. That we approve of the general policy of the present national administration.

7th. That we will give our support to the nominee of the Charleston convention. All the resolutions were unanimously adopted. Several addresses, counselling harmony and moderation, and urging the importance of contributing to the selection of such a nomination at Charleston as will insure success next fall as the only means of meeting the disastrous consequences which now threaten the Union.

SHILL AFTER COPPOC.—We learn on reliable authority that a police officer from Baltimore arrived at West Liberty, a few days ago, for the purpose of capturing young Coppoc if he can be found at Springfield. It seems that the chivalry are likely to give him more trouble than the illustrious Camp, (now de Camp), whose bushwhacking for two or three months heretofore made him the laughing stock of the Hawkeyes.—Muscatine Journal.

From the National Intelligencer.  
**Menomonee Indians.**  
A deputation of the above tribe of Indians, consisting of the principal chiefs of the tribe, have lately been in this city. They came on for the purpose of securing an investigation into certain frauds which they allege have been perpetrated upon them by their agents and others. Not being able to procure what they regarded as a impartial hearing from the department of the interior, a resolution of inquiry was introduced into the house of representatives on the 12th instant by Hon. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, providing for a congressional investigation. The resolution failed, it requiring a two-thirds vote—113 voting for and 60 voting against it. The secretary has, we learn, sent out a gentleman connected with the Indian department to investigate the charges preferred by the Indians. We observe, by the debate in the Congressional Globe, that the secretary refused to allow the Indians to name any person to be associated in the commission to investigate their complaints.

The Indians, however, acting on the advice of their friends, have gone home, and will submit their complaints and proofs to the commissioner sent out by the Indian department. Before leaving the city the deputation waited upon the Hon. C. C. Washburn, in the name of the tribe presented him with the national emblem, or pipe of peace, which they declared was a sacred object, and had been in their possession a great number of years. In making the presentation, Keshena, the second chief of the tribe, made a brief and eloquent speech, detailing the wrongs and sufferings of their tribe. Mr. Washburn appropriately replied. A gentleman who was present at the presentation has furnished us with an outline of Keshena's speech and Mr. Washburn's reply.

Keshena said:—We could not leave and return home to our people without again calling to you and bidding you good-bye. We first came to see you and to be processed. Our adversaries were rich and powerful. You listened kindly to our story. We saw that you felt for the poor Indian. When we saw that, we were glad. We took courage. The Indian is not insensible to kindness. For ourselves, and in behalf of our poor wives and children, we give you and your associates our most hearty thanks. We wish to signify our thanks by some act better than words. We have here the most sacred and valued object in the possession of our tribe. It has been handed down to us by our fathers from a very remote period of time. It is the emblem of peace, belonging to our tribe. We beg you to accept it from us as a poor evidence of our regard. The Menomonee are your friends. (Here they shook hands all round.)

MR. WASHBURN'S REPLY.  
MY FRIENDS:—I accept the present which you have made me with the greatest pleasure, and as the highest evidence of the friendship of your tribe I shall preserve it as my most valuable possession so long as I shall live.

If I have done anything to call attention to your wrongs, or which tends in any way to their redress or amelioration, I shall rejoice. But, my friends, you must not expect too much from the justice of the white man. If you have been wronged, you must not forget that there is one thing which you prize above all others that the white man has not been able to deprive you of, and that is your liberty.

But in magnifying my efforts to serve you here I have said as you have said, that when you first called upon me and recited in your earnest manner, and with countenance so honest and sincere, the story of the wrongs and outrages committed upon you, my heart was touched. I felt that what you said was true. I regret that my associates and myself have not been able to seem to you as desired. If you have no friends elsewhere, I can assure you that you have many in congress who will not longer see injustice practised upon you. The secretary of the interior has sent out an agent to investigate your complaints, and will give you a hearing before him. I have authorized you to employ an attorney to assist you. We have written to Attorney General Howe requesting him to aid you. He is a good man, and I hope this investigation may be fairly conducted and give you satisfaction. I wish you a pleasant journey home, and hope that you will find your wives and children well. I trust that the remainder of your days may pass happily away, and that we shall again meet in that happy hunting ground where the Great Spirit recognizes as made of one blood all nations of men.

The Richmond Enquirer, in an article on the "impracticable issue," says:

The emergency has already arisen which demands congressional action to contravene the abolition of slavery by act of the territorial assembly of Kansas. The supreme court of the United States has already pronounced this act unconstitutional. The executive of the United States has interposed to rein the employment of the federal veto. Still the territorial assembly of Kansas announces the holding of slaves to be illegal in the territory.

Proceed with the emergency.

Judge A. D. Smith's able and eloquent address on the subject of state rights in the assembly hall last evening was listened to with great interest by a large audience, and with great interest by a large audience, and with great interest by a large audience.

The shoemakers' strike at Haverhill has collapsed. Most of the strikers have returned to work, and the president of the organization, with the other traders, have resigned in disgust, after denouncing the strikers not holding out.

WASHINGTON, March 23. Official despatches show that apart from the direct followers of Cortinas, the Mexicans have endeavored to retard, rather than encourage his forays.

The people of Tamaulipas were much alarmed and fearful of an invasion by the Texans, of which, however, there is no probability.

Receipts into the treasury last week were \$1,412,000. The amount subject to draft is nearly \$6,633,000. The increase over the amount on hand the previous week is \$801,000.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in Gloucester on Wednesday evening last. The first occurring at about half past nine, was of eight seconds duration, and resembled the sound of a distant carriage. The second, at seventeen and a half minutes past ten, was more violent, seeming like an explosion, and lasting about six seconds. It shook the houses of many very sensibly.

**"A Little Farm Well Tilled."**  
Taking this text, the Springfield (Mass.) Republican says large estates are seldom productive in proportion to small ones. A farm is a class of property that cannot take care of itself, and rarely pays a dividend without great pains from its owner. Something the smaller a farm is, the greater the pains of the owner. A few acres well cultivated may be more remunerative than three acres carelessly run over. The story of the old vineyard owner is a case in point. When the eldest of his two daughters married, she received as dowry one-third of the father's vineyard. This diminished the superficial area of his property, but by bestowing the same labor on what remained, his profits were undiminished. At length the youngest daughter married, and again the paternal acres were surrendered and apportioned. The same industry was applied to the only third left, and it was not long before the vineyard, whole when together. To the surprise of the venerable husbandman, there was still no difference in the profit, and late in life he learned the important lesson of our text. It would not be difficult to mention modern cases of a similar nature. Many a man sacrifices profit on the altar of an insane greed of land.

Land ownership is not all that is requisite in good farming. High farming invariably is accompanied with limited acres. The time is coming, if it has not already come, when an individual will be more likely to be a poor farmer, will be prima facie evidence of insanity; and when the man who blocks the wheels of progress by persisting to hold unimproved lands at such exorbitant rates as to preclude improvement, will be accounted a criminal. No person has either a legal or moral right to perpetuate an evil, and what else can we call a weedy soil, an unsightly barren, or an offensive quagmire? These are nuisances, to be abated, principally by small owners. We have been led to these thoughts by a recent letter from Mr. Dan Hatch of Alstead, New Hampshire, a mechanic and farmer subscriber, who since 1851, has owned and cultivated a little farm of 2 acres and 98 rods. The constant increase of its productive power is worth examining. In 1851, he raised 12 tons hay, 18 bushels corn, 6 bushels barley, 10 bushels potatoes, 64 bushels carrots, 61 bushels turnips, and 2 cart load pumpkins. In 1856, the record is lost except that his carrots were increased to 96 bushels, and his carrots to 68 bushels. In 1857, his crops were 21 tons hay, 25 bushels corn, 67 bushels carrots, 30 bushels turnips, 4 bushels barley, 1 bushel peas, and 4 bushel beans. In 1857, he had from his ground 2 tons hay, 5 bushels barley, 8 bushels corn, 53 bushels carrots, 20 bushels potatoes, 37 bushels turnips, 11 bushels beans, and 4 bushel peas. In 1858, 3 tons hay, 14 bushels corn, 40 bushels potatoes, 70 bushels carrots, 30 bushels other roots, 21 bushels beans, 14 bushels peas, and a cart load pumpkins. In 1859, 4 tons hay, 18 bushels corn, 17 bushels potatoes, 70 bushels carrots, 26 bushels beans, 14 bushels peas, and beans.

During this time, he has had an ample summer supply from the garden for two families, and nothing is included above except what was harvested in the autumn. Besides on the ground, he has a small supply of cherries, plums and currants, and 40 apple trees, six of which are in bearing, and have yielded from 2 to 22 bushels per annum. He also states that his carrots have grown year after year on the same 15 square rods of ground. His cultivation consists in plowing with one yoke of cattle as deep as he can, once in the autumn and twice in the spring. He applies a liberal load of barn-yard manure in the spring, broadcast, and uses ashes and other fertilizers. His absorbents are brakes, shavings and turf, and he usually has enough of those things to hold the liquids.

Where is the owner of a hundred acres, that gets as much product in proportion to his land? The cases are rare, but not impossible. Depend upon it, nothing pays better for high feeding than land. High culture is the only expedient to develop fully either farms, cattle or men.

**RULES FOR SLEEP—AN IMPROVEMENT ON DR. HALL'S.**—As soon as you are in bed have brought hand the washbowl to you. Then place it immediately under the small of your back, and you will immediately sink into a calm slumber. It should not remain in that position long enough to produce stupor.

2d. Try to think of something you can't remember; the more you can't think of, the sleepier you will get.

3d. Let John or Mary pour ice water down the sleeve of your shirt for an hour or two, while he holds a lump of assafetida to your nose.

4th. Count two millions slowly and deliberately. You will certainly be asleep before you have counted that number.

5th. Hold a wire against the nerve of your tenderest tooth. This is infallible—patent applied for.

6th. Have your back gently smoothed with a curly comb, or read the common country killings.

**TWO MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.**—We learn from the Manchester Mirror, that on Thursday evening the republicans of Wolfborough, N. H., attempted to celebrate their victory at the late election by a firing of cannon. An old iron cannon was used, which, being unskillfully loaded, burst at the second discharge, scattering the fragments in all directions. A young man from Great Falls by the name of Garland, 20 years old, and another by the name of Watson, of Wolfborough, 17 years old, were instantly killed. A young man near by, by the name of Kimball, was insensible on Thursday morning, and it was thought he could not live. Four or five others were severely injured. One piece, weighing from 30 to 40 pounds, went through the side of Dr. Hall's house into the parlor. One piece weighing 20 pounds, just grazed the cheek of Daniel Horne. Several others narrowly escaped.

**A LEAP YEAR WEDDING.**—A marriage recently solemnized in this vicinity was brought about by the bissextile privileges allowed to the fair sex. The young lady had been visiting in the neighborhood of her present liege lord, and being prepossessed in his favor at several casual meetings, addressed him a letter on the important subject nearest her heart. Of course, as she is a sensible woman and told her love in sensible language to a sensible man, it met with the right kind of reception. The bashful lover was only too glad to act upon the hint, and ere two months had passed the twin were made one flesh. Ladies with timid swains, go and do likewise, "Barkis is willin'!"—Muscatine Journal.

John Bigelow, one of the editors of the New York Post, writing from London, says: Pay no attention to the rumors of combinations between Austria and Russia against France and Italy. Such is the stuff that the dreams of Tories and legitimists are made of. There is to be no modification of the original policy of nonintervention to Italy. It is not desirable to press matters to a settlement, however, for several reasons.

Last Saturday, a little girl aged 8 years, daughter of J. Ackley, who resides about nine miles from Davenport, on the Dubuque road was so badly burned from her dress taking fire, that she died in a few hours.

**Paraglyphs.**  
REPORTED FOR THE MORNING GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.  
**Wisconsin Legislature.**  
MADISON, March 24.  
**ASSEMBLY, 9 A. M.**  
**Petitions, Memorials, &c.**—Petition of J. Hoover and others of Milwaukee for the protection of cities, towns and villages. A communication from the chief clerk was read in regard to the auditing of newspapers by the secretary of state. Memorial of Alexander Mitchell and one thousand others in relation to promoting home industry by exempting manufacturing establishments from taxation. Mr. Alden moved to adjourn till 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday. Lost.

**Bills Introduced.**—To amend an act concerning the terms of the court of the 4th judicial circuit.  
**Bills Passed.**—To revise the charter of the Milwaukee county association.  
The house went into committee of the whole on the senate assessment bill.

**SENATE, 9 A. M.**  
**Bills Introduced.**—To change time of charter election in Racine. To prohibit officers and agents of the state from contracting debts in behalf of the state. To provide for levying state tax for 1860—\$150,000.  
**Bills Passed.**—To provide for publishing delinquent list in certain towns in Sank county. To provide for the inspection of plank, gravel and turpentine roads. To change time of election in Racine. Concerning the coupons on capital extension bonds. To organize the county of Ashland. To amend an act concerning the Wisconsin and James-town railroad company. Providing for liens of laborers in certain cases. Prescribing the place of filing chattel mortgages on certain classes of property. To prohibit officers and agents of the state from contracting debts in behalf of the state.

Senate went into committee of the whole on the general bill.  
**WASHINGTON, March 23.**  
The representatives and senators from Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina, had their last conference yesterday, and decided that in view of the two national conventions which are about to assemble, it was advisable to postpone the Atlanta conference until after the presidential election.

**WASHINGTON, March 23.**  
The cabinet had a protracted sitting to-day, at which the capture of the steamer and prisoners before Vera Cruz were much discussed. The President will not probably reply at once to the senate resolution calling for information respecting the capture of the Miramonte steamers, the instructions to our naval officers in the Gulf, &c. Despatches with full information as to the occurrence are on their way from New Orleans and the Preble will no doubt bring further authentic information. The instructions which were a few days since given to Mr. McLane and through him to our naval officers will not be communicated, because they have not been acted upon, and the capture of the steamer, which would bear upon the case of the capture, because there had been no opportunity to send out any for a month past. The captures were not under any instructions, for it could not have been anticipated.

**Horrible Tragedy in Jefferson City.**  
A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat writing from Jefferson City, states the following:—Let us premise that Hughes and Dozier had quarreled about an appointment to an office in the territory.

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon, while walking along Main street, Hughes saw Dozier, and called him. They approached each other and spoke for a while, when a scuffle ensued, immediately opposite the City Hotel, during which Dozier drew a small pistol from his pocket and fired it, the ball just grazing Hughes' coat, doing no injury whatever. Through the interference of friends they were separated, though very much enraged at each other. They started in different directions, and were engaged for some time in attacking themselves, evidently determined that the matter should not rest there. At this time Hughes was altogether unarmed, and Dozier had nothing but a small pistol with him, which he discharged, as I have said. Hughes procured two revolvers and purchased a large bowie knife, and then started in pursuit of Dozier, inquiring for him along the street as he passed. Dozier procured a revolver also, and walked along Main street till he came to the Virginia Hotel, where he stood for a while and then started down the street and stopped at Wagner's beer saloon. Here he waited a short time, and about six o'clock Hughes came up and said: "Dozier, God—(—) you; you can kill me now if you want to!" at the same time drawing a revolver and firing at Dozier, the shot, however, taking no effect.

Dozier immediately returned the shot, and they both retreated into the saloon, Hughes going in first, pistol in hand, followed closely by Dozier. Two or three shots were exchanged here, when Hughes, who had walked backwards through the saloon, reached the rear window, and drew his bowie knife and inflicted a stab in the right breast of Dozier, plunging the instrument several inches into the unfortunate man.

Hughes dropped in the saloon from the effects of a bullet which entered the vicinity of the heart. Dozier fired another shot which took effect a little below the other. Hughes expired in a few moments. As he fell, he uttered the words, "tell my wife and children I am killed—I am killed I—!" Dozier walked into the street, and was asked by a friend if he was hurt. He said, "not much," and proceeded to ward the Virginia Hotel, walking arm in arm with a friend. He said, "I have killed him, and I believe he has killed me." As he said these words he fell, and was carried into Matthew's drug store, where he expired in less than five minutes. A pistol fell from his grasp as he dropped. In the excitement of the moment he was insensible to the fatal stab that had been inflicted upon him. He received a flesh wound, also, from a pistol bullet, but his character was trifling.

Fifteen minutes had not elapsed from the commencement of the second difficulty, before both participants were in the cruel cry of the language of fruit, as shown in this city. The participants themselves, provided we are spared the spring frosts, which have so often proved disastrous to the hopes of our fruit growers, not only here but throughout the state. In this part of Jefferson county, the fruit trees are literally covered with blossoms buds; and we have observed, for the last week, that they have been rapidly expanding, which has made us fearful that their growth was not checked by a timely frost, to keep them back for a week or two, that our expectations would again be destroyed, they were just now. But as the night was cold and frosty, we have strong hopes that the buds may escape the ravages of frost, and that we may be permitted to rejoice over an abundant fruit crop this fall, which is a "thing devoutly to be wished."—Jeffersonian.

**VERO.**—Gov. Stewart of Missouri has vetoed the bill lately passed by the legislature, by which free negroes were authorized to make a master and go into slavery or be banished from the state. The Governor is a pro-slavery man of the darkest hue; but this proposed injustice is more than he could bear. The democracy will be ready now to send him to the guillotine.

**Perilous Balloon Ascent.**  
The aeronaut Covor, with a companion named Dalton, made a balloon ascent at Savannah, Georgia, on Friday last. The following account of their adventures we find in the Savannah Republican of Monday, showing that although their aerial trip was short, yet the end approached rather too near the tragic:  
After leaving the city a few miles behind them, the balloon entered a current which bore it to the eastward, and hence directly out to sea. The greatest altitude attained was between 21 and 22 miles, at which point the view of both earth and water was entirely shut out. Seeing nothing, all was perfectly still, and the aeronauts unconscious of motion, though going at the rate of over three miles to the minute. The roar of the ocean, though, was distinctly heard from beneath, and just then they entered another current that bore them rather more northward. It was determined to descend and take the chances rather than be carried far out to sea. The valve was opened for the escape of the gas and the grappling-iron thrown out to the full length of the cord—200 feet.

The balloon descended rapidly, and the aeronauts finally attached itself to a tree on Duckuskie Island. So great, however, was the force of the current, that the cable snapped like a thread, and the balloon suddenly mounted up to a great height, and moved off in a north-easterly direction towards Callaboga Sound, which, though several miles in width, had the appearance of a very narrow stream. To descend in the sound and risk an encounter with the water, or to be carried out to sea with all its uncertainties, became the only question. Dalton decided promptly on the former, but so rapid was the flight of the balloon, that he had to act promptly in order to strike the sound. The valve was raised, and the airship came down, as Mr. Covor informs us, with almost the velocity of a cannon ball, gaining momentum in its passage. It struck the water with immense force, completely submerging the voyagers. In going down, however, Mr. Covor had the presence of mind to dip his ear so as to enter the water edge-wise, and thus, in some measure, break the force of the concussion.

On rising to the surface and finding themselves unharmed, Mr. Covor and his companion became composed and set to work deliberately to save themselves and the balloon. They had lost their ballast provisions, everything in the decent, and the great point was to prevent the balloon from rising out of the water. A heavy gale was prevailing in the sound, and they were between five and six miles from the shore. By keeping one edge of the car under water it would afford sufficient resistance to answer the place of ballast. This was done by Mr. Covor, while Mr. Dalton took his stand on the ring to which the netting is attached, which kept the balloon on the surface. In this condition, and often submerged to their chins, the balloon was made to answer the purpose of a tow in taking them to land. Eventually they approached a marsh and discovered persons on the beach looking with apparent astonishment at the strange spectacle. Mr. Covor and his companion cried for help at the top of their voices, and soon a boat manned by negroes and their overseer, Mr. Geo. Savage, was dispatched to their aid.

The boat came up just before they reached the marsh, and now the great question was to discharge the gas, and save the balloon. Mr. Covor and Mr. Dalton both took hold of the cord, and in the confusion pulled so hard as to break it short off below the valve, whereupon the valve closed and the balloon rushed into the marsh and got wholly beyond their control. Mr. Dalton became entangled in the cords which became twisted around him, and had to take out his pocket knife and cut his way out in order to extricate himself. The balloon then commenced to ascend rapidly, Mr. Covor in the car, and he only saved himself by leaping out when at a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet from the earth. He fell into the mud, and water was unkindly towards the sea, and in the space of a minute was out of sight.

This ended the perilous adventure. The balloon, worth some \$700, is a total loss to Mr. Covor, though, under the circumstances, we consider the party as exceedingly fortunate to have escaped with their lives. The speed with which this journey was made is wonderful. The point where the balloon struck the water is forty miles from Savannah, and they reached it at 3:20; they ascended precisely at 5:37, so they were just thirteen minutes in traveling the distance.

**FOUR MEN DROWN.**—Wednesday evening last, an Oneida Indian informed John Potter, Esq., that a friend of his had discovered the body of a dead man near the big slough in this village. Thursday afternoon, we in company with Messrs. Northrup, Meekley, Mathewson, Cray and Robert Campson, sought out the Indian who had made the discovery, who guided us to the spot. It was on the west bank of the big slough, about eight rods north of the M. C. Smith and Co.'s mill, and about twenty rods from the plank road. The body had been covered up with a lot of limbs and small logs, but the head and a portion of the feet and hands were exposed. It is impossible to tell the length of time the body has remained there, but as near as we can judge from all the circumstances and the appearance of the remains, it was probably placed there last spring.

The only thing about the body by which it could possibly be identified, is its teeth. The upper teeth were all sound and perfect. The lower were all rotten and decayed except the first molar on the right side had some time previous to his death, been extracted, and the second molar on the left side was partially decayed. The front teeth on the lower jaw were quite rotten. The skull is large and well developed, particularly in the coronal region. As near as can be ascertained, the man was about five feet eight or ten inches high. There is no question but that he was murdered and placed there by some fiend or fiends who thought his discovery out of the question.

Probably his murderers will never be detected, or his friends learn of his fate. The place where he was secreted is in the midst of a large swamp where it is almost impossible for a man to go except in a very dry time or when the swamp is frozen over. We shall keep the remains for examination by those who have missing friends.—Muscatine Conservator, 17th.

**FUTURE PROSPECT.**—At no time have we seen such a prospect for an abundant crop of all kinds of fruit, as shown in this city. The participants themselves, provided we are spared the spring frosts, which have so often proved disastrous to the hopes of our fruit growers, not only here but throughout the state. In this part of Jefferson county, the fruit trees are literally covered with blossoms buds; and we have observed, for the last week, that they have been rapidly expanding, which has made us fearful that their growth was not checked by a timely frost, to keep them back for a week or two, that our expectations would again be destroyed, they were just now. But as the night was cold and frosty, we have strong hopes that the buds may escape the ravages of frost, and that we may be permitted to rejoice over an abundant fruit crop this fall, which is a "thing devoutly to be wished."—Jeffersonian.

**VERO.**—Gov. Stewart of Missouri has vetoed the bill lately passed by the legislature, by which free negroes were authorized to make a master and go into slavery or be banished from the state. The Governor is a pro-slavery man of the darkest hue; but this proposed injustice is more than he could bear. The democracy will be ready now to send him to the guillotine.

**ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.**  
Of the 121,000 foreign immigrants who arrived in the United States in 1859, 39,315 were from Germany, 35,216 from Ireland, 13,826 from England, 9,172 from Great Britain, 4,163 from British America, 3,457 from China, 2,679 from France, 2,469 from Prussia, 2,293 from Scotland, and 1,091 from Norway and Sweden.  
Large numbers of farmers in the vicinity of Muscatine, Iowa, finished sowing their spring wheat last week.  
There is a manufactory of porcelain teeth in Philadelphia, which turns out seven hundred daily, and its yearly sales are \$350,000.  
The office of the mayor of New York is daily visited by young sewing girls, who claim that they have been defrauded out of various small sums by their employers, who hire them to do work and then cheat them out of their hard earned wages on pretence that the work is not well done. Over one hundred complaints have been made since the first of January for the recovery of sums not higher than \$3—generally \$1 to \$2.  
A little daughter of Esq. Govey, living in Clay county, Iowa, was so badly burned on Tuesday of last week by her clothes taking fire, that she died in a few hours.

There are many sympathizers with the Lynn strikers in New York. Many shoe-makers, and the printers' typographical Union have expressed their sympathy with them, and a procession and other public demonstrations are proposed. Some of the New York hatters and foundrymen are also on a strike.  
Our readers may remember that the ladies of Centerville, Wayne county, Ind., made a descent on a liquor shop in that place, some months ago, and destroyed it. The owner of it brought a suit against them for damages, and a couple of weeks ago the case was tried. A judgment for \$150 was rendered against the fair rioters.

The L. Cross Union persistently asks, in speaking of the republicans, "Where do they stand?" This may be difficult to answer, but we judge it could easily inform its readers where the democracy lies.  
The election takes place in Connecticut on the first Tuesday in April. Connecticut has never given, we believe, a clear republican majority over all other parties. In the election preceding the presidential election of 1856 she gave a large democratic majority. The democrats are confident of carrying it on this occasion. Perhaps they will. But if they do, there is no reason to suppose Connecticut will not do as it did in 1856—give her electoral vote for the republican nominee for the presidency.

Seven students of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., were guilty of a very disgusting trick a few days ago. They suspected one of their fellow students of stealing a watch from another, and to compel him to confess, they decoyed him out of his room, tied him to a tree, choked him, and ended their lynching by pouring water all over him. No proof of his guilt was found although his room and trunk were searched.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**For Sale or To Rent.**  
A BEAUTIFUL BRICK COTTAGE!  
W. H. BARN, Wm. C. Barker, Strawberry, Fruit Trees, &c. and five acres of land, most pleasantly located. Apply to H. H. BUNSTER.  
**NOTICE.**  
THE Common Council of the City of Janesville, hereby give notice to the electors of said city, that the Annual election for Ward and City Officers of said city, will be held on the first Tuesday of April next, being the 31st day of said month. The City officers to be chosen at said election are a Mayor, Clerk, Treasurer and Police Justice, and one member of the Peace and one Alderman, one School Commissioner, and one Constable for each ward.  
A full and complete list will be kept open from 6 o'clock in the forenoon until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The polls will be opened for the last ward at the Engine House of Engine Co. No. 1, in the 2d ward at the Engine House of Engine Co. No. 2, in the 3d ward at the office formerly occupied by J. Field; in the 4th ward at the office of Home's Pharmacy. J. M. JOHNSON, Mayor.

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